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If Governor Matthews expects to keep his boom affoat he had better not ship too many mariners from silver States.

A joint debate between Hon. Tom Johnson and Hon. Thomas Jefferson as to what constitutes Jeffersonian Democracy would be very interesting.

Holmes seems to be an obliging man, and will doubtless go on remembering other murders and writing supplementary confessions so long as sensational newspapers will pay him for his work.

If the lawyers of the prosecution in refrain from telling what they are going to prove until they have a chance to prove it in court they will benefit their cause greatly and afford great relief to a weary community.

White Caps in the south part of the State seem to have changed their style of occupation. They no longer tie their fellow-citizens to trees and whip them within an inch of their lives; they steal courthouses. It is almost as exciting and not so hazardous an amusement.

There is no reason to doubt the truth of the statement that ex-Speaker Crisp's cancellation of his speechmaking engagements in Georgia is done by the advice of his physician on account of serious heart trouble. Mr. Crisp has never been accused of political cowardice, and it is not likely he would break a series of campaign engagements on a false pretense.

Every taxpayer, whether he cares a straw for the character of the schools or not, wants the public funds intelligently and economically disbursed. The present School Board has repeatedly emonstrated the fact that it is not qualified for this duty. No time should be lost in selecting as a candidate in each of the five districts where a vacancy is trust will be safe-one who is not likely to become a mere tool of a power behind

The rumor which has been current for several days that President Cleveland had sent a communication to the Spanto Cuba seems to be confirmed by dispatch from Madrid. The exact nature of the proposition is not stated, but it is said to be such as Spain cannot possibly accept under existing conditions. One would think existing conditions are such that she would gladly accept any proposition that held out even a remote chance of an honorable conclusion of the war. But she seems determined to lose

to be discussed by the New York State sociation, which meets at Albany national court of arbitration for the settlement of all disputes between nations. The subject has been under consideration by a committee of the association for some time, and their report is now ready to be submitted to the full body. If approved it will be sent to President Cleveland with a request that, if he approves, he will take the necessary steps to call attention of other nations to it In a general way it is said the plan provides for a permanent court organized on a strictly judicial basis. It is to be composed of the foremost judges of the world and to be in constant session so as antedate any controversy that may arise, Practically this international tribunal will bear the same relation to nations that the courts of each country bear to its own citizens. It is proposed that the decisions of the tribunal shall be final, and provision is made for embodying them in treaties. The report is likely to of a committee of lawyers and because it is the first time a practical working plan for an international court of arbitration has been evolved. There are obvious difficulties in the way of any international agreement of the kind, yet the object aimed at is of sufficient importance to justify an earnest effort. The establishment of an international tribunal which should make war between the nations parties to it impossible would make a fitting wind-up for the nine-

A case now pending at Winchester, Ind., involves a question of interest to physicians throughout the State. An act passed in 1885 made it unlawful for any person to practice medicine or surgery State without first obtaining a license to do so, and prescribed the manner of procuring license. The Supreme Court has held that a license taken out a physician to practice in other counties. In 1891 the law was laws. amended so as to require the license to be taken out in the county of the physishould authorize the licensee to practice anywhere within the State. Under the amended law a license could only issue to a regular graduate of some reputable medical college, to a person who had re-

teenth century.

State continuously for ten years immediately preceding the taking effect of the law, or to one who had attended one full course of lectures in a reputable medical college and practiced in the State continuously for three years. In the case at Winchester a physician living in Wayne county brings suit against a resident of Randolph to recover for professional services rendered in defendant's family. The physician had license to practice in both Wayne and Randolph counties, but both licenses were issued under the act of 1885 and prior to the sists payment on the ground that the plaintiff held no valid license to practice medicine in Randolph county when the alleged services were rendered. The statement of the case in a local paper leaves the inference that the plaintiff, In such cases there can be no compariholding a license issued under the act of 1885 to practice in Randolph county, did not think it necessary to take out a new one under the amended act of 1891. That raises the question whether the amendment of 1891 was retroactive in its operation, and this, in turn, seems to involve the question whether a license to practice medicine confers a vested right or is a mere police regulation. As both parties to the Winchester suit seem to have their blood up, the case will probably come to the Supreme Court.

AN ARRANT DEMAGOGUE.

Hon. Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio, possesses in very large degree that sort of cunning that sometimes passes for frankness. His large, benevolent physiognomy can come as near facing in two directions at once and his bland smile to lighting up both sides of a given question as is possible to be done. A monopolist of high degree, no person denounces monopolies more vigorously. When reminded that he is himself a monopolist protection and the very flower and fruitage of what he calls "class legislation," he laughingly admits the fact and says he is "out for the stuff." His smile is so pervasive that when he confesses that he is a practical monopolist and always Representative Dingley, chairman of the expects to be as long as monopolies exist and afford opportunities to make money, people who hear him are almost convinced that he is an unfortunate victim of circumstances, and that if it would only put an end to monopolies he would willingly sell all that he has and give

in New York Mr. Johnson made a strong and earnest plea for a revival of Jeffersonian Democracy-that is, the plea was | woolen goods. In the memorable camstrong in words and as earnest as his paign of 1892, when the people were pleas usually are. It was full of lamentations for the lost opportunities of the from hard times and could only have undertone of insincerity. Its predominant note was a pandering to Populism. Mr. Johnson talked about "the money power that Jefferson feared;" yet Jefferson, after he had buried himself hopelessly in debt by improvidence and lack | this increased activity of the mills would of business capacity, did not hesitate to accept a gift of \$8,000 from the moneyed men of New York, \$5,000 from those of Philadelphia and \$3,000 from those of Baltimore. During much of his life Jefferson feared the sheriff more than he did the money power, or, if he feared the latter, it was like Mr. Johnson, for other people, not for himself. Still pandering to Populism, Mr. Johnson deprecated "the paternalism that is strengthening standing armies and standing fited. American wool growers have navies, and building forts around our cities to insure the protection of special in the United States has been almost privileges against the old enemy they fear-the people." This is the talk of a capitalist who, feeling sure that he can take care of himself, is willing to incite the mob against other people, and especially against the government. No professed apostle of Jeffersonian Democracy ever misrepresented Jefferson's

views and principles more completely than Mr. Johnson did. On the money question he said: "It is the proper function of government to issue money (meaning paper money.) This is sound sense and Jeffersonian doctrine." As a matter of fact, Jefferson was an un-Among the matters of public interest | swerving advocate of specie and an unrelenting enemy of paper money. In a letter written in 1813 he said: It is a litigated question whether the circulation of paper, rather than of specie, is a

good or an evil. In the opinion of England and of English writers it is good; and, ex-cepting England and her copyist, the United re is not a nation existing. I lieve, which tolerates a paper circulation. The experiment is going on, however, des erately in England, pretty boldly with nd at the end of the chapter we shall see inion experience approves: For I elieve it to be one of those cases where mercantile clamor will bear down reason until

is corrected by ruin. In this letter he argued at length against paper currency, and concluded by declaring that "the trifling economy of paper as a cheaper medium or its convenience for transmission weighs nothing in opposition to the advantages of the precious metals. It is liable to b abused, has been, is and forever will abused in every country in which it permitted." Yet Mr. Johnson quotes Jefferson in support of a government paper currency! What is almost as bad he quotes Jefferson as an opponent of protection, and, worst of all, intimates that he favored the Henry George theory of a single land tax. Mr. Johnson has shown that he is one of the worst demagogues in the country, and the more dangerous because he is a millionaire.

TWO VIEWS OF CRIME. Recently Hon. Andrew D. White, expresident of Cornell University, General Harrison's last minister to Russia, and a member of the Venezuelan commission, delivered a lecture on "The Problem of High Crime in the United States." He cited the figures, which the Journal has frequently published, showing that the crime of homicide has been increasing in the United States faster than population -from fifty-eight murders to a million of population in 1889 to 155 during 1895. while the proportion duly executed has steadily diminished. He attributes the apparent increase of high crimes to sham humanitarian metaphysics and to an easy-going maudlin sentiment called mercy," which have had their influence upon those who are called to enforce the

About the time that Dr. White delivered the lecture referred to Col. Carroll cian's residence and providing that it | D. Wright, chief of the national Labor and Statistical Bureau, published an article in an Eastern periodical in which he said that our statistics regarding crime are imperfect and require very partment during the four years of which nice handling if they are to be made the

ditions are fixed and politics do not enter into the enforcement of the laws, whereas in the United States the execucordance with the moral sentiment of the community, and varying greatly in different parts of the country. The change in the laws has something to do | faced kind of political trickery. with the number of crimes as shown by convictions. This is illustrated by Col Wright by the record of liquor legislation in connection with crime. Prohibitory legislation seems to increase drunkenness, because it increases, if enforced, amendment of 1891. The defendant re- | the number of convictions. On the other hand, where license laws prevail the officials are more lenient in making arrests for drunkenness. Furthermore, in one State 158 offenses are punished as crimes, while in another the number is but 108. son instituted regarding crime and its

Colonel Wright does not express an opinion about the status of high crimes, but he asserts that crime is not generally increasing in this country. That there has been no alarming increase, such as many persons assert, Colonel Wright quotes the census to prove the contrary, to the effect that in 1880 there were 709 convicts in the State prisons to each million of population, which had increased to 722 in 1890. Whether reliable or otherwise, these figures do not show an alarming increase of crime in recent years. To sustain his view Colonel Wright quotes the opinion of Rev. F. H. Wines, the expert who had charge of the criminal statistics in the last census, that "crime of a serious character is rather on the decline in this country

than on the increase.' While what comes under the observation of individuals may not coincide with Mr. Wines's opinion, we can find consolation in accepting the opinion of a creature of patents, the beneficiary of | the expert based upon years of investigation as being the more cheerful and probably better one.

WHERE IT HITS HARD.

A Washington correspondent reports woolen goods schedules and the tabular statements prepared each month by the Treasury Department to ascertain just where our people are being hit the hardest." Evidently, he meant to imply that they are being hit hard in every line of In his speech at the Jefferson banquet | imported goods upon which the Gorman-Wilson tariff made heavy decreases in the duties. One of these is wool and made to believe that they were suffering prosperity by placing the Democratic party in power, free wool was one of the sweet boons promised them. They were assured that a repeal of the duty would make wool so cheap that American manufacturers of woolen goods would prosper as never before and be able to sell their goods in "the markets of the world." They were further assured that create an increased demand for woo and cause a marked advance in price. Thus American wool growers as well as manufacturers were to be greatly benefited by free wool. The duty was repealed, and the results are before the country in a record of cumulative disaster. As predicted by the advocates of free trade, the importations of foreign wool have greatly increased, but American manufacturers have not been benesuffered heavy losses, the sheep industry ruined, and there is no compensating benefit in any direction. During the first year of the operation of the present tariff American manufacturers lost over \$42,000,000 worth of the home trade and American wool growers lost the sale of over 125,000,000 pounds of wool. The succeeding years have been nearly as bad. When it is remembered that all the employment for factory hands, the wages for farm labor and the profits for American manufacturers and farmers thus taken away are given to foreigners, one gets a new conception of the meaning of the phrase "a measure of perfidy and

REV. MORGAN'S OFFENSE.

New York papers are still chattering over the sinful and shocking act of Rev. Dr. Morgan, of the Church of the Heavgregation as his own an Easter sermon taken from a book written by another man. The defense made by Mr. Morgan is that the extra labors of Holy Week made it impossible for him to finish the discourse he had begun, so he took down volume of sermons, selected one he thought suitable, read it over carefully once or twice and then dictated its substance to his secretary. The secretary's evidence supports the story. It was very wrong of Mr. Morgan, of course. If he couldn't provide his hearers with a sermon of his own he ought to have been frank and honest enough to bring the printed volume to the pulpit, and, after explaining the situation, read from it what he had selected. According to al accounts the pastor in question is zealous, hard-working man who doesn't get much heavenly rest himself, and his congregation, recognizing this, is ready to forgive his apparent deceit in this case. The newspapers are more sternly virtuous, and decline to excuse him. With all their righteous indignation, however, they have neglected to rebuke another pastor whose offense, to many minds, is much more serious than literary plagiarism. This offender is the Jersey City minister who detected the borrowed character of Mr. Morgan's sermon and sat promptly down and wrote to a newspaper to tell of his discovery. Assuming that his conscience was of the peculiarly sensitive variety that made it necessary for him to confess other men's sins, it would seem that a remonstrance addressed to the sinner himself or to those nearest him ought to have satisfled his sense of justice. Hastening to proclaim his neighbor's fault to the world was not a proceeding to commend the Jersey City preacher to the love or respect of his fellow-men. Morgan made a mistake, but the other man made greater one.

It is said Secretary Morton expects to have covered back into the treasury at something like \$2,000,000 saved from the appropriations for the Agricultural Dehe will have been its head. If so, he sided and practiced medicine in the basis of argument. In the old world con- will cite it as proof of economy, but as of over \$5,000 inhabitants, never had a chance

the appropriations are made on the estimates of the heads of departments it will also prove that his estimates were unnecessarily large. To ask for \$500,000 a year more than is necessary to run a department and then point to its saving as evidence of economy is a very bare-

The serious illness of ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, is likely, at his age, to prove fatal. Judge Trumbull is in his eighty-fourth year and has had quite a varied career. As a member for several years of the Illinois Legislature, Secretary of State one term, Judge of the Supreme Court and United States Senator for twelve years, he had an unusually wide experience in public life. In his first election to the United States Senate in 1855 Abraham Lincoln was one of his competitors. At that time Judge Trumbull was a Democrat, but a little later he joined the Republican party and in 1860 was an ardent supporter of Mr Lincoln for President. In the Senate he did good service for the national cause and was one of the first to propose an amendment to the federal Constitution for the abolition of slavery. He was an excellent lawyer and served several years as chairman of the Senate committee on the judiciary. After his retirement from the Senate he practiced law in Chicago with much success.

The best evidence yet afforded that the projectors and incorporators of the new University of Indianapolis really mean business is the election of Mr. Allen M. Fletcher as its first president. There is double fitness in the choice. Besides coming from a family which has been honorably identified with the growth of the city from its first beginning, Mr. Fletcher himself represents a business element at once conservative and progressive. In former times it used to be thought that the president of a college or university must be a literary man by profession, a teacher of long experience, a master of Greek and Latin roots, and, if possible, a preacher of the gospel. Nowadays, however, business talent and executive ability are regarded as better qualifications for a college president than any or all of the others without these. Mr. Fletcher possesses these and a wide knowledge of men and affairs which will make his services very valuable to the new institution.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

This Slow-Growing World. marter," said the aged gentleman. "My grandson asks exactly the same ridiculous questions that his father did at his age."

A Case for the Union. "Well, what is your kick?" asked the

High Chief Grand Master Workman. "I want to kick against the X-ray joke," said the leap year joke. "The idea of jumping in and beating me out of my place. when I wouldn't have another chance to work for eight years!"

These Dear Girls. "For some reason, I just dote on rainy days," said the young woman whose specialties are large dreamy eyes and senti-

"Well," said the short young lady with the raven hair and sharp nose, "if I didn't have any spring clothes I think I would

Much Alike.

"Bah!" said the well fed person. "The government is not oppressing you at all. The trouble with you socialistic fellows is all in your own incapacity."

"And yet," said the amateur Socialist, "I notice that whenever our club loses a game. you are always sure to howl that it is all the fault of the umpire. Why don't you be

INDIANA PRESS OPINION. McKinley should not lose anything of the

good will of the American people because he declined to make terms with a secret oath-bound political order.-Kokomo Trib-

It is probable that the State Republican work to be done cannot be accomplished in less than fifteen hours, and it cannot be done as intelligently if but one day's session is held as it can in two days.—Hunting-

It is said that the Republican committee is seriously considering the project of abandoning the apportionment suit, and holding the election under the law of 1885. That would be good sense as well as good policy. The suit should never have been begun. Elkhart Courier.

There is one thing that the present admin stration appears to be an adept in-that is the creating of deficits and adding to the debt of the country. If the people want that kind of success all they have to do is to re-elect the Democratic party to the control of the government.—Muncie News. There has not been in many years a Con-

gress in which the House of Representatives has worked so faithfully and well and so expeditiously as the present one. It has made a splendid record on all routine work and if the Democrats of the Senate combined with the Populists had not defeated the House bills, the country would now be free from the embarrassing treasury deficits.-New Albany Tribune.

Cleveland found the country prosperous twelve years ago, and again three years ment bankrupt. He found his party with many great men holding up the traditions nocracy, and he leaves it with only a generation of cuckoos. When there is nothing left of the Democratic party but Cleve-landism it may be as well to keep him in the cast.-Richmond Palladium.

When we consider that this government is running behind about \$5,000,000 month, that the manufacturing industries of this country are languishing because onehalf of the manufactured goods used come from abroad, taking the bread out of the mouths of the laborers' wives and children in this country, Republicans cannot allow ssensions in the party at this time that will cripple the work of overthrowing the present management of the government. Noblesville Ledger.

Nordica has been engaged for the Indian apolis May festival under circumstances that flatter the Indianapolis people and do honor to the great singer. The Cincinnati ole offered Nordica \$4,000 for four nights at their spring festival on condition that she would not sing at Indianapolis. The charming contralto promptly declined, as she liked the Indianapolis people and had promis to sing for them. Then the predecessor Chicago as a great pork market was obliged to take Nordica on her own terms. This was a good send-off for the May festival, a musical entertainment which is a credit to he capital and the State.-Terre Haute Ex-

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

he United Kingdom and its branches, inaccessful dairy farm. An old Amherst man recalls the fact that he Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst was a nember of the first glee club ever sent out

Queen Victoria's real estate, not including

Amherst. He played the accompaniments on a piano or organ. An order has been issued in San Francisco hat expressly forbids street car conductors to wear colored shirts, or cuffs, and further specifies that they must wear white shirts, collars and cuffs while on duty.

The body of Mrs. Samuel Hitt, who was ouried at Beavertown, Mich., last Tuesday when taken up to be reinterred in another emetery was found to be completely petrified, though it had been in the grave but two years. The features were perfect. When struck the corpse gave forth a ringing sound. As after twenty years the relative to whom lietjens, the singer left her money has not been found, the English Court of Chancery has ordered that the estate, after proper advertising, shall be distributed as if he were dead. His name was Peter Tietjen; he left Cardiff in 1873 for South America, and has not

been heard of since. Wagner's "Tannhauser" was recently profuced at Marseilles, and received with even greater enthusiasm than "Lohengrin." From Jermany the curious fact is reported that he benighted inhabitants of Worms, a city

to hear those two operas till this spring. In America, a city of that size would hardly ex-pect to hear any grand opera, but in Ger-many, where nearly every town of 20,000 has its local company, the above fact ranks as a

The ladies of Copenhagen have made up their minds to have a theater run strictly upon "new woman" principles. The plays are to be written by women and played by women (all parts), and in fact the entire management will be in the hands of the fau sex. The first piece to se produced is by

Margaret Thorson, a Danish writer. M. Hermitte, the French balloonist, has undertaken the double task of ascertaining how high a balloon will ascend and how cold it is at the highest point reached. On Sunday week he dispatched the Aerophile from Paris on this mission, and on learning that it had come to earth a few miles from Cambral, he started off and made the discovery that the palloon had mounted 15,000 meters and that he temperature at that height was 65 degrees

To keep babies from crying an ingenious device is resorted to in India. The moment child begins to cry its mother places her hand over its mouth and nips its nose, so that it cannot breathe. Then it is allowed to breathe freely again, but should it make use of the opportunity to again set up a howl it is at once suppressed in the same way. This is repeated till the baby imagines that the painful stoppage of the breath is caused by its own effort to scream and so is

Dot is five and Jack is ten. She's just half as old as he When she's ten, why, Jack will be Only one-third more than she. When Jack is twenty she il be then Just three-fourths as old as he.
Now Dot's puzzled—don't you see?—
To know just how long it will be
Till she's as old as brother Jack, Who now is twice as old as she.

-St. Nicholas. A PRINCE IN THIS SCANDAL.

Washington Society Agitated by Anonymous Letter Writer. Special in Philadelphia Record.

wholesale anonymous letter-writing scandal which is being investigated by the ocal authorities. The most admired women in Washington society have received anony ous letters about themselves and about Prince Yturbide, of Mexico, a well-known ber of the Metropolitan Club and one of the lights of the ultra-fashionable society of the capital. These letters have been a pressed volcano in society here for several weeks. The scandal, grown in such a magnitude that some of the persons most seriously affected when ight it was better to have the facts presented as they are rather than to allow an increase of the extraordinary rumors. Washington family. Among the ladies who received the anonymous letters are Mrs. Henry May, Mrs. S. S. Howland, Mrs. Walcott and Mrs. Hutchings. The contents of the letters were not identical. In some the writer made an attack upon the character of the person addressed, in others the Prince nounced and the most shocking stories told about him, and in others the writer demanded that money be sent to the Prince threatening that otherwise he would disclose things embarrassing to the person to whom the letter was sent. When asked for an explanation, Prince

Yturbide denied indignantly that he knew anything about the letters. He declared that ne had no control over them and intimated that they were sent in revenge, and that it was a plot to ruin him.
One of the sufferers—in fact, the greatest sufferer in the whole affair-is Miss May Williams, a very beautiful woman, a belle in society, and the daughter of General Williams, a former resident of New London, Conn. Some time ago the Prince fell in love with Miss Williams, who is an heiress, and became a suitor for her hand Her parents opposed the engagement be-cause the Prince had not the means to support a wife. No charge involving the Prince's personal character has been made. The Prince used every power of persuasion to induce her to see him once more. Finally, assuring her by note that he had a mo important explanation to make, he suc ceeded in obtaining the coveted permission to call. No sooner did he catch sight o young lady than he at once, in the mos excited manner, again proposed marriage and insisted that she should hearken to his pleading. She replied that the chapter was closed between them; that she knew the wisdom of her parents' opposition to marriage between them and that she should prefer not to have it mentioned again. This enraged the Prince so that he lost command of himself. The young lady says he put his hand in his hip pocket and was so threatening that she called in an athletic

servant to put him out. uently called upon the Prince for an explanation of the scandalous letters, and young lady's residence. The result of that interview was to establish firmly in the masrecipient of various anonymous letters connecting her name and that of the Prince in a manner that was to the last degree re-

pulsive to any woman of refinement. Then it was decided to put the matter into the hands of the law. For the matrons Judge Jeremiah Wilson was engaged. Calderon Carlisle and Wood-Blair have been engaged by the young lady to protect her good name. Suit will be brought by the lawyers against Prince Yturbide for blackmail and the case promises to bring to light some surprising rev lations. Some of the gentlemen who have been investigating the matter have been in

clined to think that an old enemy of the Prince is taking this means of obtaining

For To-Day.

Go, Winter! Go thy ways! We want again The twitter of the bluebird and the wren; Leaves ever greener growing, and the shine Of Summer's sun-not thine.

Thy sun, which marks our need of warmth And all the heartening fervencies thereof, It scarce hath heat enow to warm our thin Pathetic yearnings in

So get thee from us! We are cold. God wot, ven as thou art-We remember not How blithe we hailed thy coming-That Too long-too long ago!

Get from us utterly! Ho! Summer then Shall spread her grasses where thy snows And thy last icy footprint melt and mold In her first marigold

-James Whitcomb Riley. ANOTHER CUSTER "SURVIVOR."

Unfortunately for His Claim, There Were No Survivors.

The last survivor of Waterloo is dead. The number of colored ladies who had the honor of nursing the infant George Washington is rapidly diminishing. But Mr. Mon taton-"Mountain Charley"-lingers with us, minus a good part of his vertebral column with a silver-plated head, rich in years and with a pleasant delusion that he is the last survivor but one of the Custer massacre. As the old gentleman softly descends the ope of life he lives over the incidents of the fight-in which he did not partici He believes that "at the time of General Custer's death he was within a few feet of him. Surrounded by Indians, he made a desperate attempt to go to the General's aid, but was surrounded and scalped, and, after falling on his face, a squad of Indians rode their horses over his body." Why break up the old gentleman's harm-

less hallucination. Let him have all the com fort he can get out of it. But the fact is that there was no survivor of the Cus massacre. The one man who might have scaped - a noncommissioned officer, who managed, with a fleet horse, to get two miles away from the scene of slaughter-killed pursuers were sure to overtake him. Curley, the Crow scout, was not with Custer the moment of the massacre; he had oped away from the main column the day fore and thus escaped. Mr. Montaton may been with Reno's command, to the south, but he was not with Custer on the Little Big Horn. There was no survivor of that dreadful day on the government side.

General Yamagata.

Philadelphia Record. There is now in this country a certain

sharp-eyed, firm-lipped man who, if he should drop down upon the Cuban insurgents might organize them for victory as readily and as easily as a politician winks Yamagata, "the Grant of Japan." But, unrtunately for the Cubans, this m ch-Bah is bound, not for Havana, but for Moscow, where he will astonish the Czar with his extraordinary stature, his urbanity and his glory. He has finished his work in the Orient and is now ready for play in the

Except Indianapolis.

The fact is that Buffalo is undeniably the

SILVERITES DETERMINED TO PUSH PEFFER'S BOND RESOLUTION.

speech by Mr. Squire on the Necessity of Better Defenses for Protecting Coast Cities and Towns.

POSER FROM MR. CHANDLER

QUESTION FOR DEMOCRATS WHO OPPOSE THE SEATING OF DUPONT.

Fortifications Bill Passed by the House After a Warm Debate on Our Foreign Complications.

WASHINGTON, April 14.-It was made

apparent after a lively colloquy in the Senate to-day that there was no disposition among the silver and Populist Senators to allow the resolution for a Senate inquiry into the recent bond issues to lapse. By unanimous consent it had been set for consideration at 2:15 to-day, but at that time Mr. Chandler was proceeding with a speech on the Dupont case, Mr. Gray was waiting to follow and Mr. Cullom had an appropriation bill in reserve. This precipitated a clash, in which Mr. Peffer, reinforced by Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, and Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, asserted with emphasis that the bond resolution could not be crowded out either by design or inadvertence. An agree-Society circles continue to be agitated over ment was finally reached that the bond resolution would come up immediately after Mr. Chandler and Mr. Gray concluded speeches. Mr. Squire made an elaborate presentation of the pressing need of coast defenses, pointing out the defenseless condition of our grat seacoast harbors. Chandler occupied most of the afternoon in support of Mr. Dupont's claims to a seat in

The venerable figure of the Senate, Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, reached the ripe age Prince Yturbide is a grandson of the Mex-ican Emperor of the same name. His the chaplain, Rev. Dr. Milburn, who spoke of the white-haired Senator as hale in body, clear, sound and vigorous in intellect, esteemed by his brother Senators, by State and by the whole country. At the conclusion of the prayer Mr. Morrill received congratulations from many of his associates. As a mark of respect to Mr. Morrill, the Senate directed that the chaplain's prayer be inserted in the Record. Shortly after the session opened Mr. Morrill gave an added evidence of his vigor by announcing that on Thursday next he would speak on the necessity of additional quarters for the national museum. MR. SQUIRE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Squire was then recognized for a speech on the need of coast defenses. He said, in part: "What an absurd spectacle has the Congress of the United States presented during the present session by its persistent talk in favor of the intervention by the United States in behalf of Cuba and Venezuela. How cheap is all this talk, sincere though it may be on many occasions. Every man who has informed himself on the subject of national defenses knows that. as a nation, we are not in condition to unloud and long and profess sympathy, pass that we are actually taking a hand in the diplomatic affairs and international questions of great moment; but those who are not self-deceived by egotistical glamor and who know the facts are perfectly aware of the painful truth that all this demon-stration is mere talk and bluster and vapid sentiment, or, at most, it is a sympathy hat is easily satisfied with merely verbal

"The people," he continued, "do not know how shamefully their interests are being pandied and played with by those who represent them in the halls of Congress. They do not know that the great seacoast teeming with wealth, are exposed culine minds the fact that lying was going and defenseless against attack by foreign on somewhere. She had herself been the navies with vessels far outnumbering ours navies with vessels far outnumbering ours in strength. They do not know that our navy itself may be hopelessly crippled by the destruction of our undefended navy yards, depots of supplies, dock yards, pow-der mills and arsenals." The Senator said all the evidence taken by the committee on coast defenses had gone to show that the condition of our seacoast defenses is amentable in the extreme. The defensive works are of a character incapable of re-sisting modern artillery. "The evidence is overwhelming," he said, "that in case of war our whole people would suffer imneasurably. From such investigation as has been practicable it is evident that a large amount of destructible property, estimated at not less than \$10,000,000 in value, s exposed to attack, or at least to heavy assessment for the purpose of securing im-

Senator argued that the suggestion to defend our coasts and seaport cities by fleets is impracticable, for it will, he said. require expenditures running up into several hundred million dollars to do the work effectively. The navy is designed for aggressive operations. "Our foreign com-merce and our coasting trade," he said, "are alike without harbors of refuge behind and defenses. Our great dry docks and hipbuilding yards, our arms factories and powder mills near the coast are subject to easy destruction, and our own navy is withprotected bases for receiving and for effecting the repairs that are constantly required, and yet we plume our-selves in our diplomacy." In closing, the Senator expressed the hope that the bill providing for the expenditure of \$80,000,000

or seacoast defenses would be adopted

without serious modification CHANDLER ON THE DUPONT CASE. At the close of Mr. Squire's speech Mr. Chandler took the floor in support of the Dupont claim. He caid this was the first case in the history of the government that a Governor claimed the right to vote for a Senator. Mr. Chandler presented a novel analogy to the Dupont case, as follows: 'Can the Vice President of the United States become President on the happening of a vacancy, take the oath of office as President and perform his duties at the executive mansion, keep watch of the proceedings of the Senate, and, finding an important House bill about to be defeated by a tie vote, come from the executive mansion to the Senate chamber, crowd from his seat President pro tem. and preside hi eclare the vote a tie, give his casting vote n the affirmative, securing the passage of he bill, and then return to the executive nansion and sign the bill and make it a aw?" Mr. Chandler passed to Schators ips containing this question and invited a At this point a lively colloquy occurred on aking up the resolution for a Senate inulry into the recent bond issues. Mr. Pefer called attention to a unanimous agreement that his bond resolution should be

taken up at 2:15 to-day. Mr. Chandler desired to go on, and Mr. Gray said he wished o follow. Mr. Cullom also pointed out that propriation bills were press Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, protested against side-tracking the bond investigation. "It is nore important to know whether it is to be policy to go on issuing bonds without limit than it is to pass appropriation bills, declared Mr. Stewart. "If all this money i o be raised by bonds, then you must get rid of it some way by appropriations." Mr. Stewart said he would ask before long how much money was on hand to meet these appropriations. He added that if there was any disposition to crowd out this bond investigation then he would object now, even to the discourtesy of the Senator on the oor (Mr. Chandler.)

until Mr. Chandler finished his speech, but Mr. Gray objected to an arrangement on this basis unless he was included. Mr. Morrill thereupon made a point of orfer that the Dupont case was a question of the highest privilege and that a Senator speaking on it could not be taken off the

The Vice President promptly sustained the Mr. Wolcott intervened with the suggestion that Senators had given unanimous consent to take up the bond resolution at 2:15, and a

ever before heard of a unanimous

en put off with one excuse or Mr. Mitchell proposed a compromise that the bond resolution come up immediat after Mr. Chandler and Mr. Gray clo their speeches. Mr. Peffer assented an nanimous consent to this effect was given. Mr. Gray took the floor to speak in orposition to Mr. Dupont, but at his own re-

quest he was permitted to defer his re-marks until to-morrow. The Senate then, at 5 p. m., adjourned PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

The Fortifications Appropriation Bill Adopted After Debate.

WASHINGTON, April 14.- The House today passed, without amendement, the fortifications bill, carrying appropriations and authorizatio involving an expenditure of \$11,-384,613. 'a sppropriations for fortifications since the 'cott commission, in 1886, rea for the defense of twentyts, at an approximate cost of seven s \$100,000,000, have averaged something over \$2,000,000 annually. During the debate to-day there were a number of references to our foreign complications and the necessity of preparing for any possible emergency. Only one voice was raised against the passage of the bill. Mr. Berry thought it would be wisdom to build ships capable of coping with the most powerful battle ships of other nations rather than erect fixed fortifications

Mr. Bingham presented the conference report on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, and explained, with reference to the paragraphs to abolish the fee system in the case of marshals, attorneys and United States commissioners, that the whole question had been referred to a joint committee of the judiciary committees of the two houses, who were to consult with the Attorney-general and report to the conference committee. The Senate, he said, had added \$229,000 to the House bill, of which \$59,000 had been disposed of by the House agreeing to \$39,000, the Senate yielding the balance. About \$189,000 still remained in dispute. Of that amount \$67,000 was for the increase of the salary list of the Senate employes, and as to this last he predicted the House would have to yield. The record showed that the average cost of employes to each member of the House was \$939, while that of each member of the Senate was \$4,483. Justice to the House, he said, required that these facts should be made no-

Mr. Dockery followed in the same line. He thought it but fair that the House should an addition of thirty-eight annual clerks to Senators not chairmen of committees, and had also insisted on the increase of com-pensation of their individual clerks from

Mr. Hartman caused a scattering of ap-plause by stating that he proposed to offer a resolution to instruct the conferees to yield to the Senate, with an amendment for an-Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriaions committee, said that such a resolution pay for their clerks during vacations, he said, it must be either done by independent egislation or by appropriating the money rom the contingent fund of the House. Mr. Hartman's motion was ruled out and

the report was then adopted and a further conference agreed to. Messrs, Bingham, Dockery and McCall were appointed confer-The House then went into committee of the whole and took consideration of the fortifications appropriation bill. Mr. Hainer, sions. In the course of his remarks Mr. Hainer dwelt on the necessity, with our present and prospective foreign complica-

Mr. Bartlett, in support of the bill, called attention to the helpiess and defenseless conon of our seacoast cities. To-day we are a fifth-rate naval power. We were building a navy, and in his opinion the constructi of coast defenses should go hand in hand with the strengthening of the navy. We are to-day absolutely at the mercy of any power whose navy was superior to ours he said. No bill, in his opinion, was fraugh with graver interest than this. The whole ountry was united in favor of coast forti-

Mr. Livingston, a member of the ap ations committee, also favored the bill. He thought, perhaps, that the great increase is the appropriations for fortifications (\$11,000, 000, as against \$2,000,000 last year) needed explanation in view of the fact that we are prrowing money at a heavy sacrifice to pay current expenses. "I congratulate the counhe continued, "that it is now conceded hat McKinley will be the next Republican nomince and that the A. P. A. will beat It is also acknowledged that the Jefersonian Democracy will control the Chicago convention and give relief to the coun-After March 4 next the country wi safe." Mr. Livingston, proceeding that he did not anticipate war with England or Spain, but that it was good policy and ood common sense to prepare for a possible

forty-five rapid-firing guns to Kingston Canada, for the protection of the lakes? asked Mr. Walsh. 'Do you know that England has sent "It matters not if she has sent 4,500 guns," event of war, take Canada in three weeks,

no matter how many guns or men she might

send there." (Applause.)
After some further remarks by Messrs layers, Baker and Hemenway the general debate was closed with a brief speech by Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, who eulogized the bill as the best fortifications bill presented to the House n twenty years. He did not think there was danger of war in this century, at least, but with vast territory to the north and south which we were bound eventually to po it was right and proper that we should at all times be prepared for any emergency The work should go on. The mere making of these appropriations and our acknowledged ability to make the forgings of the great seacoast cities would strengthen the executive in the present diplomatic compli-

The bill was then read, and, without amendment, was reported and passed. At 4:25 the House adjourned.

CLOSE-MOUTHED.

The Vice President's Peculiarity Suga gests a Story. . Washington Special.

There is not a man in public life so closemouthed as Vice President Stevenson. Si-lence on all public questions has become secand nature with him, and his reticence has grown so dense that the jokers say he is afraid to open his pores lest an opini escape. This peculiarity of his was the topic of conversation in the "windjammers ner of the House press gallery, where the story-tellers assemble to swap lies and scintillate every afternoon. It rem Sterritt, of the Galveston News, of a cautious man down in his section of the country. Everything that comes up reminds "Colonel" Sterritt of something that happened in Texas, so nobody was surprised when he began telling about the cautious man of the Lone Star State. "This man was so careful to avoid expressing an opinion on anything said the colonel, "that the 'sure-thing' I ers would lay any odds that no man uld trap him into going on record with ar nhedged statement. One day a commercia ourist was rash enough to risk a 'tenner hat he could do what everybody else ha ried to do and failed. The better engage the cautious man in an hour's fruitless ersation, and just as he was about ip in despair he saw his opportunity. pand of freshly sheared sheep passed The tourist remarked with care ence that 'those sheep looked as if they had been sheared!' That seemed like a plain simple proposition about which there could be no chance for a quibble, and the tourist's opes ran high. The cautious man looked at the sheep critically a full minute, and then observed with excessive deliberation, 'Yes, appears so-from this side.' The brokenhearted tourist surrendered his 'tenner' without another word."

Education in Chicago. Chicago Post.

Chicago parents are infinitely obliged to Speer for his invaluable system mathematical calculation which enables mall children to solve the most useless ord more gratification to a fond father han the spectacle of his little son telling off hand how long it will take a bear and i wolf to polish off a sheep after the wolf has been eating half an hour, provided the wolf can accomplish the task alone in three hours and the bear in an hour and a haif. but what also concerns Chicago parent ply is whether the little bay spe with a u or un o. Now, if Mr. Speer can out his inventive genius at work and get up a system that will put spelling within the reach of public school children, he can come downtown and pick out for himself a nice testimonial. For, after all, however interesting it may be in Kansas or Neaska. It matters little to us in Ch us agreement was not open to a